

outside Nyasaland. Benson, *Ibis*, 1944, p. 478, records a specimen of *E. p. perreini* from Nyasaland, from Katumbi's, on the River Hewe. Nor can this record be accepted. The Rev. W. P. Young, the collector, informs me that actually it was obtained at Muyombe, a village 20 miles further north, well inside Northern Rhodesia. The River Hewe is the boundary between the two territories.

Notes on Eastern African Birds.

Captain C. H. B. GRANT and Mr. C. W. MACWORTH-PRAED sent the following six notes :—

- (1) On the status of *Cossypha polioptera kungwensis* Moreau, Bull. B. O. C. lxi. 1941, p. 60.

In 'The Ibis,' 1943, p. 392, Moreau has placed this bird as a species. The British Museum series of this genus having now returned to London we append herewith a list of comparative measurements of *Cossypha kungwensis*, *Cossypha polioptera* Reichenow, and *Cossypha bocagei* Finsch & Hartlaub.

	<i>Cossypha kungwensis</i> .		<i>C. polioptera</i> .		<i>C. bocagei</i> .	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Wing ..	70-81	70-76	73-83	73-83	75-85	75-85
Tail . . .	55-60	47-56	60-66	53-58	63-68	56-60
Tarsus .	25-29	24-29	24-28	24-28	24-27	24-27
	Nine specimens measured.		Eight specimens measured.		Eleven specimens measured.	

These measurements show that the wings and tarsus agree, but that *C. kungwensis* has a shorter tail. It also has darker central tail feathers.

We are of opinion that Moreau is correct in treating *Cossypha kungwensis* as a species.

- (2) On the Status of *Cisticola natalensis matengorum* Meise, O. M., 1934, p. 117: Nambunchu, Songea district, south-western Tanganyika Territory.

Meise states that this race is larger, wing 70-78 mm., and that in non-breeding dress the upper parts are more olive coloured, less red brown, and that the male in non-breeding dress taken at Mitimone in February is also this race. In the British Museum collection is an adult male in non-breeding dress from Mitimone, Rovuma river, southern Tanganyika Territory, about 90 miles south of the type-locality, and this specimen in

no way differs from specimens in similar dress of *Cisticola natalensis natalensis* (Smith) from further south. As regards size, the wing of the southern race is, in males 70-78, and females 60-64 mm., and therefore *Cisticola natalensis matengorum* Meise is not larger and we place it as a synonym of *Cisticola natalensis natalensis* (Smith).

(3) On the Distribution of *Hirundo senegalensis saturatior* Bannerman.

In the Bull. B. O. C. lxii. 1942, p. 49, we gave the distribution of this race as southern and eastern Sudan, Abyssinia, Uganda and Kenya Colony. We have re-examined the British Museum series with Mr. J. D. Macdonald and we are satisfied that this race is confined to the Gold Coast at the area around Accra. Therefore, *Hirundo senegalensis senegalensis* Linnæus, is the race found throughout the Sudan, Abyssinia, Uganda and Kenya Colony except the southern areas.

(4) On the Shrikes recorded in Ibis, 1928, p. 87, under *Laniarius funebris* (Hartlaub).

In this paper Friedmann listed seven specimens from the Uluguru Mountains, under the above name. Mr. Moreau stated in letters to us that he doubted the identification of these specimens. Through the kindness of Dr. Peters, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, we have had the loan of one of these specimens, and Dr. Peters writes under date 28 February, 1946, that the six specimens are all exactly alike, the seventh being at the Carnegie Museum.

The specimen loaned to us is unquestionably *Laniarius fülleborni* (Reichenow), and so all seven specimens without doubt belong to this species and not *Laniarius funebris*.

We publish this note and correction with permission of Dr. Friedmann, who desired us to do so in a letter dated 27 March, 1946.

(5) On the Status of *Chlorophoneus andaryæ* Jackson, Bull. B. O. C. xxix. 1919, p. 94 : Kisubi, near Entebbe, Uganda.

We have examined the type and carefully compared it with the Shrikes that occur in Uganda, and we are satisfied that it is a colour phase, in immature dress, of *Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus similis* (Smith).

The size, general structural characters including wing formula, whole head, mantle, wings and tail except central tail feathers, agree with *C. s. similis* from which it differs in having the grey of the head and mantle extending over the rump, central tail feathers and lesser and secondary wing-coverts ; there is also some grey in the other tail feathers ; below

white ; chest creamy buff with a suffusion of this colour on the upper belly and flanks ; under wing-coverts yellow and white ; axillaries white. Wing 81 mm.

We therefore place *Chlorophoneus andaryæ* Jackson as a synonym of *Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus similis* (Smith).

(6) On the Status of *Symplectes eremobius* Hartlaub.

In the Bull. B. O. C. lxiv. 1944, p. 67, we placed *S. eremobius* as a synonym of *Othyphantes emini* (Hartlaub). The Sudan Government Museum, Khartoum, has sent to the British Museum for naming an adult male specimen of *Ploceus baglafecht*. This has a wing of 75 mm. and has the lower breast to under tail-coverts white, and two other male specimens in the British Museum agree with this specimen and have wings of 74 and 77 mm.

The description of *S. eremobius* agrees with these specimens and we are satisfied that our 1944 decision was incorrect and that *Symplectes eremobius* Hartlaub, is a recognizable race of *Ploceus baglafecht* Vieillot, and was rightly so placed by Selater in Syst. Æthiop. ii. p. 733, 1930.

Notice.

The next Meeting will be held at the Rembrandt Hotel, South Kensington, following dinner at 6.30 P.M., on Wednesday, December 18, 1946.